

SPAIN'S HOUR IS AT HAND

Our Commissioners Ordered to
Take Immediate Action.

THE DAY OF DELAY IS PAST

America Demands an Answer From
the Spanish Commissioners at
Once—Madrid Prepares Further
Plays for Time—Mr. McKinley
Desires to Take the Philippines
Before Completing His Message to
Congress—The Future of the Archipelago—The Indemnification
Figures Said to Be Far Below \$10,000,000.

By direction of the President, a cablegram was sent to Chairman Day, at Paris, yesterday, instructing the American Peace Commissioners to take prompt action and carry out at once and to the letter the ultimatum forwarded to Paris by Secretary Hay several days ago, as told at the time in these columns.

It is denied at the White House that a special cabinet meeting was held on Saturday evening, as announced in a Washington newspaper yesterday. The statement was made that several cabinet officers, of whom, Secretary Alger, was accompanied by his wife, called upon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Saturday night, and that the purely informal conversation which followed was carried on in the presence of these ladies and Gen. Hartung, a visitor at the Executive mansion. This social gathering, it appears, was construed into a special meeting of the cabinet.

The decision to send the dispatch to Mr. Day was reached at the cabinet meeting which convened at the White House Saturday forenoon.

It was announced that the President and his advisers have become disheartened over the prospect of reaching a conclusion of the negotiations, and they, therefore, decided to take the Spanish bull by the horns and force an issue. The cablegram of yesterday was the result.

There were other causes which conspired to bring about this sudden action by Mr. McKinley. One of these was certain reports from Paris which indicated that the Spanish Commissioners were preparing to formulate new conditions for the purpose of complicating the situation and causing the proceedings to drag along over an indefinite period of time.

Another reason advanced by friends of the President as explanatory of his decision to bring the peace negotiations to a culmination is the fact that while matters at Paris remain in their present shape, it is impossible for him to make recommendations in his message to Congress concerning the government and future condition of the country.

As a high official expressed it, "Mr. McKinley has decided that we must be in full possession of the Philippines before Congress convenes, in order that the possessions may be legislated for in their entirety and not by piecemeal. This will necessitate the possession of the archipelago at once. We cannot legislate for the Philippines while they are still a bone of contention between Spain and the United States."

The President desires to treat of the future of the Philippines fully in his message to Congress, owing to the geographical position of the islands and the peculiar conditions existing there, which he regards as the most vexed of any concerning the new possessions.

It is stated also that the American Peace Commissioners have learned, through high official sources, that the sentiment in the United States is in opposition to the proposition to indemnify Spain to the extent at first named, when the proposed bond deal was exposed—in fact, that the prevailing sentiment is against any indemnity at all.

It was stated last night that the amount this government will pay has already been communicated to Spain, and there will be no recession on the part of the United States. The sum mentioned is far below \$10,000,000.

It was the belief of official circles last night that, should the Spanish commissioners still prove obstinate at today's meeting a rupture will result which, as an official expressed it, may necessitate an American demonstration and possibly, by thus increasing the war indemnity, draw the Canary Islands into future consideration by the Peace Commission.

Other officials, in discussing the outlook, stated that when Spain becomes convinced that the United States is in earnest, and will not tolerate further hickories, and not caring to have the Canaries seized by an American fleet, her commissioners will speedily accept the terms offered.

THE CLIMAX AT PARIS.

Spain Urged by Friendly France to Submit to Our Terms.

London, Nov. 13.—The special dispatches from Paris agree in stating that the peace negotiations have reached a climax. They repeat that French sympathy is all for Spain, who, however, is advised to submit, as it is foolish to expect assistance from Europe.

Spain's exaggeration of the significance of Emperor William's visit to Cartagena or Cadix has resulted in an emphatic declaration from Berlin that his majesty will travel absolutely incognito, and that it is not likely that he will land on Spanish soil.

The Havas News Agency has communicated to the French press a statement that Germany, in the emperor's absence, confined herself to the defense of her commercial interests in the Philippines, but there would be possibly a change in her attitude as soon as his majesty returned to Berlin.

The National Zeitung, of Berlin, protests against this statement, and says that its object is to arouse mistrust of Germany.

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CUBANS YELL DEFIANCE

Anti-American Sentiments
Circled for Ten Minutes.

TYPE OF ISLAND PATRIOTS

Antonio Bravo, One-Time Candidate for \$40,000 Worth of Yankee Money Per Annum, Shifts His Balance—Ready for Another Struggle—All Outlanders Appear Alike.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 13.—Antonio Bravo, a prominent Cuban lawyer, in the course of a speech at the San Carlos Club last night, demanded, in the name of the Cuban people, to be informed what the intentions of the United States were regarding the island.

Bravo was the central figure at the half-concert, half speechmaking affair, which attracted several thousand persons to the club.

The speech throughout was a political harangue. The speaker reviewed the thirty years' struggle of the Cuban people against Spanish tyranny and told his hearers that they had at last won liberty from the hated yoke.

He declared that the Cuban people were intelligent and industrious and were entitled to absolute liberty. They would not accept anything else.

Bravo made a number of veiled attacks on the honesty of purpose of the United States in declaring war against Spain, and indulged in several unfavorable criticisms of the American administration in this province since the expulsion of the Spaniards. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

The cheering was loudest, however, over his last sentence, which in effect was a declaration that one outlander government was as good as another, and the Cubans were willing to go to the hills again any day in another struggle for independence.

The yelling over this sentiment did not subside for ten minutes.

Bravo's patriotic attitude is inconsistent. Seven weeks ago he was a candidate for justice of the superior court, a position which pays \$6000 a year. He was then one of the strongest supporters of American authority.

His patriotism diminished as his prospects of getting the judgeship waned.

GEN. GARCIA IN HAVANA.

He Will Continue to Co-operate With the Americans.

Havana, Nov. 13.—The day has passed without disorder, though evidence of excitement could be seen on every hand. The military precautions continue, but there has not been the slightest indication of a renewal of trouble with the Spaniards.

All the Cubans and many Spaniards were deeply interested in the arrival of Gen. Calixto Garcia and the other commissioners of the Cuban government from Santa Cruz del Sur, who are en route to Washington.

A large crowd gathered in the Prado and the park opposite the hotel with the intention of welcoming him.

Gen. Garcia went to the house of his mother, who resides some distance from the hotel. He was desirous of avoiding a demonstration while Havana is still in the hands of the Spaniards.

Gen. Garcia was seen by your correspondent, to whom he said that he had not changed his policy of co-operating with the American government and hoped to soon see Cuba restored to prosperity.

This afternoon the Cuban Junta Patriótica was holding a session at the Triunfo Theater, where a large number of engineers have established their barracks.

The colonel of the engineers sent word to the president of the junta to dissolve the meeting, but the latter refused to do so, saying that the meeting was held by permission of the civil government.

The colonel then sent a second demand that the meeting should break up, and the junta, after some discussion, finally peacefully dissolved its meeting.

At a late hour tonight Gen. Garcia went to the Cuban camp at Marianao.

THE VANGUARD FOR CUBA.

Gen. Carpenter and Six Cavalry Troops Sail on the Manitoba.

Savannah, Nov. 13.—The transport Manitoba sailed for Neuva, Cuba, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, carrying Gen. Carpenter and his headquarters staff and six troops of the Eighth Cavalry, about seven hundred men, together with horses and a large amount of stores and supplies.

The dispatch with which the Manitoba was handled exceeds anything in this line since the beginning of the war.

The Manitoba arrived from New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and in eighteen hours was on her way to sea again with the troops and stores aboard, the work of loading having been accomplished in fifteen hours. The six troops of cavalry arrived early yesterday morning and were on their way to sea with supplies last for several months, in twenty-four hours.

A SMUGGLER'S PARADISE.

The Porto Rican Coast Affords Unequaled Chances.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 13.—The United States revenue cutter Manning, with Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue marine service, and H. Kent Lantry, special inspector in the customs service on board, arrived this morning from Porto Rico on a tour of inspection of the American Antillean possessions. Capt. Shoemaker told your correspondent that he had inspected every harbor in Porto Rico, while Mr. Lantry had examined the custom houses. He said that there was no coast better adapted to smuggling than the Porto Rican. He understood that a lot of smuggling was going on and he would recommend to the department the immediate assignment of two good cutters to the Porto Rican service.

Capt. Shoemaker will inspect the coast line of Santiago province minutely and examine all the harbors and rivers in the fortnight. He thinks that a couple of good cutters will be needed here.

It is no secret that smuggling has increased to extensive proportions lately. There is a large quantity of contraband goods in town. The provincial government is unable to stop this illicit trade, owing to the lack of boats. The smuggled stuff is mainly tobacco and liquor.

Gen. Wood will go to Gibara on the Manning early this week.

EXTRA SESSION CERTAIN

Congress Cannot Finish Its
Work by March 4.

THE QUESTIONS BEFORE IT

Enough Work to Keep the Legislators Busy for Six Months—The Treaty of Peace and Government of Our New Possessions—Reorganization of the Army—The Financial Question.

An extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is regarded as almost inevitable. It will not be possible for Congress, in the three months of the short session, to dispose of all of the important matters that will come before it.

Ordinarily, very little more than the regular appropriation bills for keeping the machinery of the Government in motion are passed at the short sessions. General legislation of any importance outside of the regular appropriation bills is practically out of the question.

This winter enough matters of the greatest importance will come up to keep the Congress busy for six months or a year.

There will be, in the first place, the ratification of the Administration's treaty of peace with Spain.

If the treaty provides for the retention of the Philippines, the Laodreos, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, as it is believed that it will, immediate legislation will have to be passed giving some form of government to those islands.

The matter of arranging the tariff schedule for the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba during our military occupation of that island will of itself be a difficult undertaking, and one that will require hard study and work.

It is said to be the intention of the Administration to treat the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba separately in the fixing of a tariff and custom rates for those countries.

The army will have to be reorganized to meet the new requirements of our colonial possessions, and additional naval legislation will be needed. Then, the Nicaragua Canal matter is most pressing.

If we delay any longer in taking action on the Nicaragua Canal proposition there will be grave danger of our control over it; that the construction of the canal will pass into the hands of foreigners.

In addition to the matters enumerated there will be the reform of the currency system, to which the President and his party stand committed.

It is apparent to the most superficial observer that not one-tenth of the urgent matters pending can be disposed of by March 4; hence an extra session is regarded as inevitable.

WRITING HIS MESSAGE.

The President is Busy Making Notes and Hearing Advice.

The President devotes an hour or two every day, Sundays excepted, to the preparation of his annual message to Congress. He has already received the reports of Gen. Miles, Adj. Gen. Corbin, Admiral Sampson, the bureaus of ordnance, construction and steam engineering, of the Navy Department; the chief engineer and chief of ordnance of the War Department; and from the other departments. Mr. McKinley has also held many conferences with military and naval officers and received from them information and suggestions which will be incorporated in his message.

One of Mr. McKinley's close friends is authority for the statement that his message will deal with the currency only in a general way. The breach between the Senate and House on the money question will, he believes, check the passage of currency legislation at least until after the new Congress convenes.

Besides, there are matters resulting from the war which will require immediate action and occupy the time of the period of Congress.

METEORS FALL IN OKLAHOMA.

One of Them Kills Two Children in Wicket, Kan., Nov. 12.—A special from Perry, Okla., this afternoon says several meteors fell near that place last night. There were five distinct pieces of substance, resembling iron, that went blazing through the heavens about 10 o'clock.

The meteors were seen by several persons. One of them was a small child, who was killed. Another child was injured. The meteors were seen by several persons. One of them was a small child, who was killed. Another child was injured.

Other meteors fell in the high grass and started prairie fires, which were put out after much difficulty.

A FAITH CURIST DIES.

He Refuses Medical Aid and Trusts to Christian Science.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 13.—Thomas Greenwood Kershaw, leader of the Christian Science church, of Tacoma, died of acute pneumonia yesterday as the result of his refusal to receive medical treatment. He was one of five brothers who have been coming from a wealthy and influential family in Chicago.

He was a man of the highest education and intelligence, and until identifying himself with Christian Science was one of the most active and successful business men of Tacoma. Since embracing that doctrine, although a sufferer himself from a broken hip, he had devoted his entire time to promulgating it.

Mr. Kershaw was taken ill three weeks ago. Despite entreaties of his family, he refused to see physicians and placed himself in the care of a woman Christian Science healer in Savannah, Ill., whom he claimed, was able to relieve him, regardless of distance.

Yesterday he was visited by several of his Christian Science followers and at their suggestion he arose from his bed and took a step forward. He would have fallen had not his mother caught him. It was then found that he had passed away.

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PASTOR UPHOLDS THE WHITES

Dr. Hoge Commends the Past Week's Acts in Wilmington.

NO FRIEND BUT GOD.

A Brooklyn Negro Pastor's Comment on His Carolina Brother.

New York, Nov. 13.—In many of the Afro-American churches in New York and Brooklyn the theme of discussion today was the killing, during the past week, of several negroes in North and South Carolina.

The most earnest protest was made at the afternoon service in the Bridge Street A. M. E. Church, in Brooklyn. Dr. William D. Cook, the pastor, was for several years the pastor of the St. Luke's A. M. E. Church in Wilmington, which came near being burned up on the day that the office of the negro newspaper was wrecked.

Dr. Cook has been in Brooklyn since his former parishioners of Wilmington have come to Brooklyn and attended his Bridge Street Church. The church was crowded today. Dr. Cook said, in part:

"While we are worshipping here there are thousands of our brethren and sisters in the Carolinas against whom the churches are closed, so that they are not tonight able to sing God's songs. Let us who have power with God bow in silent prayer. We have no friend but God. Today 1500 members of our own church in the State of North Carolina, through fear and intimidation, have no voice in the church. How sad! How heart-breaking! But God is still with us. Let us now bow for five minutes in silent prayer."

For five minutes the church presented a most solemn scene as some in solitude and others aloud prayed for the negroes of the South. When the five minutes had expired the pastor led in singing a hymn, which closed the services.

Dr. Green Always Used Tobacco and Whisky and Fought in 1812.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 13.—William Sloan Green, one of Jay County's celebrities, died at Jonesboro yesterday, where he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hurley. Mr. Green was 111 years of age. He was married three times, and leaves four generations of descendants. He was able to walk to the polls and vote on Tuesday.

He was always a user of tobacco and whisky in moderation. He fought with Gen. Harrison in 1812, because he enlisted under an assumed name, he never received a pension.

A DRUNKEN SON'S ACT.

Shoots His Father Fatally and Kills Himself.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 12.—Harvey Lutz, aged seventy years, came home at 3 o'clock this morning intoxicated, and his father, Morris J. Lutz, aged forty-five, a shoemaker, upbraided him. The son drew a pistol and fired. Both shots passed through the father's head.

Lutz ran out of the building and fell. A policeman found him, and going back found the son in the shoemaker shop; he had cut his throat from ear to ear. He died on his way to the hospital. The father cannot recover.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Messmann, Who Killed an Aged Couple, Hangs Himself.

Manitowish, Wis., Nov. 13.—Ernest Messmann, who last Sunday murdered Mr. and Mrs. John Bahls, a wealthy and aged couple, at Manitowish, twelve miles from here, committed suicide today at the county jail by hanging himself in his cell.

He made a full confession on Friday, but the sheriff did not make it public because of the threat that had been made to lynch the prisoner. These threats were known to Messmann and it is believed, drove him to take his life. Messmann had killed the Bahls because he knew they had considerable money in the house. He searched for it, but was frightened away and did not get a penny of the \$5000 in gold and paper currency which was hidden in jars in the cellar.

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MR. ALGER MAY TESTIFY

His Relief Workers Resume Operations Here Today.

IN DREAD OF GEN. MILES

Almost Certain That He Will Be Summoned to Appear—His Friends Urge It—The Secretary of War Goaded to a Point Where He May Agree to Take the Witness Stand.

The Alger Relief Commission will resume operations at the Lemon Building this morning. It has been removed from the several points to which it has been dispersed in twos and threes to facilitate the suppression of damaging evidence until after the elections, and promises now to leave nothing undone or unsaid to place the blame for the mistakes of the war.

Secretary Alger having declared that his administration of War Department affairs was indorsed by the election of Col. Roosevelt and other Republican candidates, it is believed that his relief workers will now prosecute their search for responsibility with more vigor and suffer fewer qualms of conscience than when this same responsibility, by accident, narrowly escapes discovering itself and is in imminent danger of apprehension.

The immediate future of the labors of the Commission for the Dissemination of Algerian Admiration is colored with unusual interest, since it is understood that Gen. Miles will be the one important witness of the week, and it is so within the scope of probabilities that Secretary Alger will take the stand in defense of himself and all that has been criticized as belonging to his administration.

There is no certainty that this will come to pass, but it is practically assured that Gen. Miles will appear before the Commission, and it is an unknown quantity, and what he might say is greatly feared.

It is generally conceded that the report of the general commanding the army, which was published in the fact book, was a case against the war administration that anything brought to light by the Alger Relief Workers, and the sting of it was deeper because Gen. Miles had been charged with the responsibility of the defeat of the army by fever and malarial disease could have been prevented.

Gen. Miles has expressed no desire to appear before the Alger Relief Commission; in fact, he has repeatedly declined to make a display, even of his willingness to do that which his friends urge him to do in his own behalf. There is said to be a rumor that he would be called as a witness, and now that the elections are over it is probable that he will be.

Gen. Dodge, wielder of the Alger lash of criticism, declined last night to say whether Gen. Miles would be called before the investigators or not, merely remarking that the general had not yet been requested to appear.

Secretary Alger's candidacy for the witness stand is more than a rumor, and it is understood that the friends of Gen. Miles have brought the matter before the President, to the end that the controversy between the general commanding the army and the Secretary of War, about which much has been said, written and insinuated, shall be brought to an issue.

It is clearly within the power of the Alger Relief Commission to summon the object of the Alger lash, and it is said that Mr. Alger is not adverse to appearing, safe in the knowledge that his side of the case will be presented according to his representations, unblinded by inappropriate or pertinent interrogations. If there is anyone in the entire war administration who might expect to be immune from embarrassing inquiries that witness is Mr. Alger.

The report of Gen. Miles, it is understood, has galled the Secretary to a state of indignation, not caused before, or since that memorable night when in an unhappy mood and perturbed frame of mind he requested, yet, demanded that his department and its responsibility for the conduct of the war be investigated, fully and at once, the penalty for denying him this satisfaction to be his resignation of the war portfolio.

Thus, it may come to pass, that within the week the Secretary of War and the general commanding the army will appear before the Alger Relief Commission and tell what they know of the war, its conduct and mistakes.

The Relief Workers expect to finish their labors here by Thursday or Friday, and will go hence to New York, where matters of importance await the rays of their searching investigation. They will be occupied in the metropolis for several days, perhaps a week or two, and thence their itinerary is as uncertain as that which they seek to locate-blame. Should elusive responsibility evade them and dance away like army contracts they may take up their stavehills and hurry in pursuit, even to Cuba and Porto Rico, carried thither in their impetuosity and back again, and on and on, and hither and thither until it has been proven to their own satisfaction and the satisfaction of Mr. Alger that blame for the misconduct of the war lies in some direction unknown to the Algerian Jury.

CANYON CITY'S BIG FIRE.

The Entire Business Section of the Town Wiped Out.

Baker City, Ore., Nov. 13.—A fire which originated in the Elkhorn Hotel, at Canyon City, at an early hour this morning, within two hours destroyed the entire business portion of the town and a number of residences. The buildings were mostly frame and the fire made rapid progress. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

In August, 1898, Canyon City was entirely destroyed by fire.

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